THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 25 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9414

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail yearly in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 25th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship *Childe Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th Proximo. For freight or passage apply to, MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 25th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, expected to arrive from the Mauritius in the course of this month. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For terms apply to, *McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 25th July, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT,—The new Bombay built Ship RAJASTHAN, 600 Tons, *Duncan Ritchie*, Commander. Will sail for Whampoa, on the 15th Augnst.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 25th July, 1837.

PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—The Brig CORSAIR, Captain *J. H. Porter*, has good accommodation for a small party, and will sail on the 10th August.—Apply to Messrs. *William Nicol*, and Co.—Rampart Row, 24th July, 1837.

The "*Caledonia*" will leave for Madras on first August, for passage only at the Office of *Framjee Cowasjee Esq*.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on This day, the 25th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

The Accounts for the past year and a dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject of the further modifications, proposed in the NEW ANNUITY FUND will be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Trustees.

W. R MORRIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 25th July, 1837.

THE undermentioned Work was expected to be published in England in May last and will be forwarded to this Presidency without delay.

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Principally in the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam.

From Drawings by Captain *Meadows Taylor H. H.* the Nizam's Army.

Drawn on stone in the new tinted manner by *Lane R. A. Childs, Morton and Weld Taylor.*

The first despatch to India of the publication will be only 150 copies, 100 of which have been subscribed for, the first terms of Subscription were fixed at 15 Co. Rupees. But as the plan of the work has been altered and the author understands Enlarged, he finds it impossible (to secure himself from loss) to state exactly the price at which the work can be furnished to *future* subscribers. It will not however exceed Two Guineas.

Orders for the work will be received by Messrs. *Frith, and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 25th July, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION,—On Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale at their Rooms a quantity of Piece goods consisting of Shirting, Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets and Chintzes, about four Bales of damaged Cotton Twist, an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. sized glass bottom Vase Lamps complete. Plain Decanters and Wine Glasses, Handsome Accordions, Europe Cotton Shawls, a Ship's Medicine Chest, Common China Looking Glasses, China Laquered Writing Boxes, Toilet Soap, Drab Hats and Manilla Cigars.

AT NOON.

An Invoice of Hams, Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, about 100 dozen of Chateau Lafitte and other Clarets, Port, Sherry and a few dozens of Beer.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 25th July, 1837.

SALE by Auction.—On Wednesday next, the 27th instant, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale at their Rooms at 2 P. M. an Invoice of British painted Floor Cloths of choice colors and assorted patterns, adapted to Rooms of various sizes viz :—from 17-10 long 14-11 wide to 12-3 long 8-9 wide.—Nesbitt Lane, 25th July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SALE by Auction on Monday next, the 31st instant, *Cowasjee and Dinshaw* will submit for sale by public auction, at the godown, opposite to *Hyderally Cassimjee* Son's Shop, the following goods, without reserve viz :—

Eau de Cologne, Glass ware, Plated ware, Perfumery, Sherry and Malmsey Wines, Tea trays, Coral, Lavender water, Epsom Salts, Soda and Seidlitz powder, Hats assorted, Jewellery, gold and silver Watches, Ditto ditto guard chains, Earrings assorted, Bracelets, silver snuff Boxes, Clocks, Shoes, and fine Pomatum.—Bombay, 25th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal to 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as follows :—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 14th October 1837 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—ફ્રીઆંથી—આપીએચજે — ફ્રેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફ્રોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઉટ્ઢીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ તુનદ—અથવા—ગાંશડી—જાફનાં તંબાકુની—તે—દર—એફ 300 દચ—રતલની—તનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી—રતલ—બરાબર—ની—શપલાજ—વીશેનાં—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—તારીખ ૨૮ મી—જુલાજ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી—લેશે—તે—તેજ—ગાંમની—શરફારનાં—ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—શંને ૧૦૧૩ / ૧૮૩૭ | ૩૮ નાં—વરશ—શારૂ—જોજીએચ—તે—પરપોજલમો—દર—એફ—તુનદનો—ભાવ—લખવો

તંબાકુનો—જડો—ફેઠલ—ફફ્લેઆ—પરમાંણે—જોજીએચ *

ગાલીનો—પાફ્લેલો.....૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો—પાફ્લેલો.....૨૦૦૦

તુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ—શારો—તથા—વેપાર—ફરવા—લાએફનો તંબાકુ—તારીખ ૩૦ મી—પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૧૪ મી—અફટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને—દીવશથી—આપવાને—શારુ—ફરવુ—તે—તારીખ ૨૦ ધનગ્રરી—શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—માર્ચ ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો—શંધો—ફુજલાંન—તથા—પોરફાટની—શરફારી—વખાર મો—પોફોચાડી—આપવો *

તે—ફ્રંટરાફટરે—પોતાનુ—ફ્રંટરાફટ—પુરૂ—ફરી આપવા—શારૂ—શારા—લાએફ—જમીનો—આપવા—તે—જેફો—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમો—તેટલાની—મીલફત—ધરાવતા—ફોએ—તેવા—આપવા *

જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—પ્રાએદો—થશે—તેનુ—ફ્રફુલ—ફીધામો—આવશે—તથા—ફ્રંટરાફટરે—પોતે—અથવા—પોતાની—વતી—પોતાનાં—વફીલને શાતા—આપી—શ્રી—તરાવેનદરમો—દેવાંન—ફચેરીમો—મોફલવો—જે—તે—શરફારને—તે—ફ્રંટરાફટ—વીશેનુ—લખત—ફરી—આપે *

જમીનો—ફ્રફુલતનાંમુ—ફીધા—અગાઉ—ફા જર—ફરવાની—અગતચે—તથા—શફી—થાએ આ—પ્રફી—બધા—માલનો—અરધો—અવેજ—અગાઉથી—આપશે—ને—બાફીનો—અરધો—અવેજ માલ—બધો—પોફોચાડેઆ—પ્રફી—આપશે *

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાફાડો—ઠેરવે ઓફે—તેને—ભીજે—દીવશે—ફ્રજુર—ફચેરીમો—જે—લોફોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆં—ફ્રશે—તેફો ને—અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરફથી—તેનાંનાં—આ ડતીઆઓને—તાંફાં—આવવાને—રજાચે—તે—તેનાં નાં—દેખતાં—ઉઘાડશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરનામાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોર—ની—શરફારનાં—ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—તથા—જફનાંનાં—તંબાકુની—શપલાજ—વીશે—ફેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઉટ્ઢીનો દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—તેજ—શરફારનાં—ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—જોજીએચ

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉટ્ઢીનો—દેવાંન
શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમો—ની—તરાવેનદરમ
ફ્રજુર—ફચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી—નફલ)
જોન—મારફીઉ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the fupply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ℔ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely :—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ℔ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—તેજ—શરફારનાં—ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—જોજીએચ *

એ—બધો—માલ—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—માર્ચ—૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો—ફેઠલ—ફફ્લેલે—બંદરે—પોફોચા ડી—આપવો *

શ્રી—આલપજ.....૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ચુનામબોમ.....૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ફ્રીઆનફ્રોલંમ.....૪૦૦ ફુમબ
માનાફ્રોદમ.....૪૦૦ ફુમબ
ફુજલાન.....૪૦૦ ફુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાફાડો—ઠરવે ઓફે—તેને—ભીજે—દીવશે—ફ્રજુર—ફચેરીમો—જે—લોફોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆં—ફ્રશે—તેફો ને—અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરફથી—તેનાંનાં—આ ડતીઆઓને—તાંફાં—આવવાને—રજાચે—તે—તેનાં નાં—દેખતાં—ઉઘાડશે—તથા—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—ધ ણે—પ્રાએદો—થશે—ને—તે—જો—ફ્રફુલતમો—આ વશે—તો—તેનુ—ફ્રફુલ—ફરશે—તથા—તેનાં—નાણાં દર—રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ—પરમાંણે—આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરનામાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરની—શરફારનાં—ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—તથા—શ્રી—સુમબજનાં—મીઠાંની—શપલાજ—ચુછે *

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉટ્ઢીનો—દેવાંન
શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમો—ની—તરાવેનદરમ
ફ્રજુર—ફચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી—નફલ)
જોન—મારફીઉ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do.... Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do.... .. Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of* * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેઠલ—ફફ્લેલી—જીનશીની—શપલાજ વીશે—ફેબલેઆલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરનાંરા જાનો—ઉટ્ઢીનો—દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગ શટ—શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજ લો—લેશે—તે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરની—શરફારનાં ફ્રાંમ—શારૂ—જોજીએચ—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—પ્રા એદો—થશે—તેનુ—ફ્રફુલ—ફરશે *

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગારેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનધફ ૧૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગારેજી—૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગારેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે—જીનશી—શ્રી—આલપજ—અથવા—શ્રી—તરીવેનદરમો—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—દીશેમબર આવતા—મફીનાંની—શ્રુધી—પોફોચાડી—આપ વી—તેનાં—નાંણાં—દર—એફ—રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ ફરમ—પરમાંણે—ગનેઆમો—આવશે *

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાફાડો—ઠેરવે ઓજે—તેને—ભીજે—દીવશે—ફ્રજુર—ફચેરીમો—

જોવોઝોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેણે
ને•અંધવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•
આડતીઆઓને•તાંકાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•
તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે ❀
પરપોજલનાં•શરૂનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરની•શારઝારનાં•ઝાંમ•૧૧
રૂછે•તયા•ઝલાંની•શાપલાજનુછે ❀
(શાફી) આર—રનગારાવ
ઉછીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનઝોરમો•ની•તરાવેનદરમ
ઇજુર•ઝચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નઝલ)
જાંન•મારસ્ટીઉ

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR —Your correspondent, who wrote that pretty letter about the roads and the Romans which appeared in your last paper) certainly must have been in a trance lately, and probably penned his epistle some ten years ago.

For what man amongst us, is ignorant of the improvements, at present carrying on, in this Presidency? should there be any who like your philosopher, may have been fanned into a deep sleep by the salubrious breezes of the Dekun, and are at length awake: I beg leave to inform them (lest they too have been dreaming of roads, bridges &c) that, improvements have been, and are still being made in roads, tanks &c &, witness the Haselli bunder,—the Tanna Causeway, the pier and bunder at Trombay, and the causeway betwixt Trombay and Salsette, all of which are at present in progress: besides the very many improvements which have been effected in the Konkun and Dekun roads, bridges &c, too numerous to specify. For the further information of all sleepers, I must add that, there is such a personage as a superintendent of roads &c, who takes good care that, all public works under his control, are faithfully and scientifically superintended.

I am &c.

W. PRODIGIOUS.

Sion, 24th July 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Charles B. Young, Bengal Engineers from England.
Lieut. P. M. Frances, Madras Engineers from do.
Lieut. Alex. Robertson, 10th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Lieut. A. G. Shaw, 22d Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Outram, 23d Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. Maude, 18th Regt. M. I. to do.
Ensign W. E. Evans, Marine Batt. to Deckan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 23d instant. Mrs. E. C. Morgan, of a son.

DEATH.

On the Fort on Friday Evening 21st Instant, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. L. Moore, Apothecary on this Establishment; deeply regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 23d.—Barque Betsey G. S. Jones, Master, from Bencoolen 28th June.

Passengers.—William Charles Noyes, Esq. Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, Dossabhoy Ardaseer, and Parsee servant.

Do. 24th.—Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, James Lyon, Master from China 4th May, Anjier on the 1st July.

DEPARTURE.

July 23d Barque Jamaica, Thomas Master, to Canton.

" Do.—Ship Slains Castle, James Petrie, Master to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon and Surveying Brig Palinurus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Scourfield, Malabar, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Coll. Newall, Tweed, Minerva, and Hero of Malown.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery. Sir Herbert Compton, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary. Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Futtay Rahimon, and Fazel Currim., Betsey, and Sir Charles Malcolm.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 25th JULY, 1837.

The Sir *Charles Malcolm* arrived yesterday from China bringing a few letters but no intelligence of any moment. The June Packet by way of the Red Sea was to be conveyed to Mocha by Mr. Waghorn, but our letters from that quarter render it questionable whether that gentleman will find an opportunity of forwarding it to Bombay. If this should unfortunately happen, it must come we presume by the H. C's. Cruiser *Euphrates* which was to wait at Suez for the first July Packet, and which vessel may be expected here about the 20th August.

We understand that the Government has it contemplation to establish a Monthly Communication with England, and that in the fine weather season (that is out of the Monsoon) this will be conducted via the Red Sea, and that during the monsoon the Euphrates will be the line of correspondence. The only thing we hear which is likely to interfere with such a desirable arrangement would be the insufficient supply of coals which may sometimes we fear be apprehended.

We find in the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 8th Instant a detailed and interesting account of the Mines and Metallic productions of Kumaon and Gurhwal. It is with much satisfaction we view the increasing attention which is beginning to manifest itself to the capabilities of this wealthy but yet but little known country. Considering its vast extent, the infinite variety of its soils, the high mountain ranges which traverse it from north to south, and that lofty cloud-topped barrier which overlooks and threatens it on the north, it cannot be doubted that its mineral productions are to the full as numerous in their order as it's vegetable have been ascertained to be. The Himalaya mountains, and the high terracesd on which they are raised step by step above the level of the ocean, can hardly fail to embosom in their different elevations rich minerals of almost every description. The Report, which is now before us, establishes the fact of the existence of the greater part of the less valuable minerals, and although, as it states, no mines of the precious metals have yet been discovered, yet there are many indices which point to their existence. The most important circumstance in this Report is the fact of the discovery; the mines themselves of copper, iron, and lead do not appear from their actual returns to raise any very extravagant notions of their capacity for production; but when we hear the unscientific and almost puerile manner in which the operations are carried on in them, their present returns cannot be considered any guided for their future productiveness. " *The Mines themselves" observes the Report " are inaccessible to Europeans or indeed to any but people who from their Childhood are accustomed to penetrate. They resemble rather the burrows of an animal than the path of a human being.*"

We find that the Governor in Council of Bengal has, upon the application of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, agreed to grant an allowance of 1000 Rupees per annum for the improvement of the experimental garden of that Presidency. The great defect under which India labours does not arise from the nature of her soil, or the inaptitude of her climates to the growth of the various vegetable productions, but to the unskilfulness of those employed in the raising of produce, the inferiority of the objects of cultivation, and the ignorant adherence of her population to old habits and prejudices. We are glad therefore of any aid by which these her crying deficiencies may be counteracted.

The long continued existence of the piratical marauders who have for the last two or three years infested the Straits of Malacca and Sunda does not argue very strongly in favor of the efficiency of British protection, or of that requisite vigilance and energy, with which it is imperatively necessary that a great Commercial nation should defend her subjects and their interests.—Our commerce in those Straits, the very high roads of the Chinese and Eastern trade of the Empire, has been subjected to daily depredations by a set of daring but withal insignificant plunderers, and still this state of things has not yet entirely subsided, although the audacity with which it has been perpetrated would have roused any Government less phlegmatic than our owa to its instant suppression. Only a few months since and we had the spectacle of Malay prows actually waiting at the entrance of the harbour of Singapore and boarding vessels as they were making for their anchorages, and this insult too under the very muzzles of our guns! Within the last few months, we are ready to admitd that efforts have been made for the extinction of this evil, and that our marine force and the officers employed for the purpose have been very zealous and efficient in checking the operations of the piratical horde which has been suffered to locate itself in those Seas. We are sufficiently aware of, and duly appreciate the eminent services rendered by Captain Chads and those employed under his orders, and the public has only shewn a proper sense of their obligations to that officer. When however piratical vessels had been seized in the very act of consummating their depredations, with the usual felicity of our arrangements, it was discovered that there was no Court at Singapore before which the criminals could be arraigned, and all the inconvenience, expense, and risk were to be incurred of transmitting them to Calcutta in order that their delinquency might be established. And then still further to entangle affairs, and tofacilitat e the chances of escape of the pirates from conviction, we are to have at Singapore, not a British Court of Admiralty but a Court of mixed Commission—to hamstring convictions and to raise endless discussions on international law, for the especial benefit of these Malay scourges of the China Seas. We are glad, however, that any steps have been taken in this matter, which we almost despaired of, after the shameless manner in which a system of piracy has organised itself under our very noses; and the appointment of the Dutch Commissioners, with all their phlegm, and all their doubts and difficulties, gives us more satisfaction than the non-existence of a Judicial power in those quarters. Our extracts of to day will shew that the Dutch Commissioners had arrived at Singapore with the view of cooperating with ours for the suppression of piracy in the Straits.

Our correspondent presents us with a sad picture of the present prospects of Greece after all the money which has been lavished and the blood which has been expended to reanimate the liberty of the Hellenic Nation. King Otho is represented with his young consort as maintaining all the mimic grandeur of a Court, amid a general desolation; poverty, discontent and all their concomitant evils, raising a ludicrous contrast with the false grandeur and splendour which his *Grecian Majesty* seeks to exhibit. Palaces, Barracks, Magnificent cafés building amid the ruins of a thousand years, and a population in rages contrasting their sordid misery and abjectness with the gaudy and glittering dresses of a foreign soldiery.—Foreigners, the Greeks allege, are sapping the resources of the state, and filling those offices and occupying the places which of right belonged to them. To crown their disgust the King's first Act on his return was to dismiss Count Armensperg, who was to some extent at least, of the English and French party, and to nominate a Count Rudhart, a Bavarian, in his stead, who is believed to be a Creature of Russia.

By advices from Cairo we learn that Colonel Vyse's operations at the Pyramids proceed with great activity. That in the Great Pyramid he has succeeded in discovering no less than three new Chambers, in character and dimensions exactly resembling what is called Davidson's Chamber, rising in succession immediately above that, and supposed to have been intended to take off the superincumbent weight or pressure of the Building from the Great Chamber below. Each of these new Chambers is about 40 feet long, 17 feet wide and 4 feet high. The Colonel is pushing his researches upwards to see the finale of this chain of Chambers, and in the hope, of there probably gaining some clue to other disclosures! Besides these operations he is engaged in forcing an entrance into the small Pyramid, in piercing the Sphynx, and in extensive operations among the surrounding tombs, from whence much will be extracted, and much revealed that cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting to all admirers of Egyptian lore.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—JULY, 12.

Our accounts from Hyderabad are of the 1st Instant. At that date Cholera had very much abated at Secunderabad, though the Station was still not quite free from it. In the City it was raging fearfully, and some cases had occurred at the Residency. Bolarum, the Montpellier of Hyderabad, remained healthy—they had had one case of Cholera at that Station, but it was of a Man who came ill with it from the City, and he died. The Resident was expected to arrive on the 4th from Calcutta. Very little Rain as yet had fallen, but the weather looked threatening: the month of June had been the most unpleasant old residents every experienced.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 10.

Our private letters from Madras allude to a most serious commotion in that presidency on the subject of precedency, and that nothing less than appeal to the Supreme Government is likely to bring the belligerents to terms! It would appear that the fashionables there, desirous of emulating the city of palaces, had determined to establish " Re-unions," and a list of lady patronesses was prepared and circulated, when, " *horresco referens*," Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the Civil Service, Acting Judge of the Sudder, discovered the name of Mrs. Norton, the Advocate-General's wife, actually placed above Mrs. Campbell's. Had he himself been knocked off the judgment-seat by a refractory suitor, he could not have been more surprized or indignant. He remonstrated, and desired, unless Mrs. Campbell walked up the list, and Mrs. Norton down, that the former's should be withdrawn altogether. The Advocate-General replied, that he had nothing to do with the formation of the list; but as Mrs. Norton had hitherto received precedence before the wives of Judges of the Sudder, he saw no sufficient reason to acquiesce in any change, in order to gratify Mr. Acting Judge Campbell. It is said that Mr. Campbell claims the *pas*, in consequence of some old letter in the time of Sir John Anstruther, in which, on Committees with the Judges of the Sudder and Supreme Court, the Advocate-General was directed to sit under them. Thus this important matter rests for the present; but we shall lose no time in publishing the result, when it reaches us.

The Mulls have been excited also by another occurrence of some, though inferior interest, and affecting rather the trading than fashionable world. A Civilian applied to take the benefit of the Insolvent; Act; his debts amounting to rupees 1,80,000; and was desirous to appropriate only rupees 500 out of a salary of 2,300 rupees, to the liquidation. After a long argument the Court decreed a stoppage of rupees 1,453—to the great joy of the creditors.

We hear that the *Parsee* has brought out new Company-rupee notes for the Union Bank, and we hope they will be issued with all expedition; for *sicca* notes are very troublesome when circulating with another denomination of Currency, on account of calculations and fractions.

Our legislative member *par excellence*, must at any rate be surprised, at the information which he yesterday received through the medium of the public press, of the fame which he is acquiring at home. He must, we should think, both laugh and blush at the praises which his umqwhile constituents are invited, or instructed to accord him. For ourselves we rejoice to find that this generous benefactor of India, has been doing good by stealth, for we confess it has never come to our knowledge that he has either endowed colleges, or exerted any very strenuous efforts to disseminate the principles of European science, or to diffuse the knowledge of the English tongue, among the native inhabitancy of India. But we confess we congratulate the hon'ble gentleman upon the censures of *The Age*. To be censured by the unworthy we suppose is nearly tantamount to being applauded by the virtuous; and the hon'ble legislative member may congratulate himself upon the sarcasms of *The Age*, but unfortunately the age, grounds its censures upon false premises, and Mr. Macaulay never having rendered himself obnoxious to the charges alleged against him by *The Age*, the censures of *The Age* which are really encomiums, become neutralized. *The Age* will repent him of this unjust censure; he will find that he thinks very much with Mr. Macaulay. *The Age*, with a narrowness and we might say malignity of feeling, says that Mr. Macaulay is to blame for promoting the dissemination of European arts and sciences among the natives, which according to the *Leeds Mercury* has been the chief object of Mr. Macaulay's labours and endeavour since his arrival in this country. To open their eyes, says that most respectable of journals *The Age*, is to shew them their strength, and so says that most venerated emanation of the Press, he that endeavours to open their eyes, is an enemy to his country. On this theme the venerated *Age*, censures Mr. Macaulay, whereas we conclude that the respected *Age* will shed tears of remorse, when it discovers how much it has wronged the learned gentleman. The iron tears, will certainly flow down the furrowed cheeks of *The Age*, when it comes to discover that Mr. Macaulay was not in the least *entitled to its censure*; had no meritorious claim upon its abuse whatever. But little deserved as are the censures of *The Age*, we are sorry to say, that quite as ill founded are the far less valuable praises of *The Leeds Mercury*, In short the *Age* and the *Leeds Mercury* know nothing about the matter. How the former is misled we know; from what false channels of information the latter imbibes his notions we do not know; certain we are it is from no friend of the learned gentleman.—*July*, 12.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY 10.

The merchants who are connected with Penang and Singapore will be interested to know that the official powers have been received from England, granting an Admiralty commission to the Recorder's Court in the Straits. This will put an end to the great inconvenience hitherto experienced in dealing with captured pirates, and relieve our Supreme Court of a part of the duties imposed upon it, for which the difficulties about evidence were almost a disqualification.

It is mentioned in private letters, after much opposition the Civil Servants who retired after the date of their memorial have been allowed the pension on the new scale. Mr. Henry Newnham and Mr. Butterworth Bayley are said to be included in the favored list.—*July* 12.

DILHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JULY 12.

We learn that a very serious Dacoity has recently occurred near Putteeallah; particulars have not yet reached us—but, we understand, several merchants have sustained heavy losses.

Docter McIntosh, the Officiating Civil Surgeon, whilst proceeding, by dawk, from Delhi to Goorgaong, on duty, had his Palankeen stopped, about 1 A. M. on the 6th instant, by a band of armed ruffians, half way between the *Bustee* of Bussunt and Bussuntka Serai. The villains first threw a volley of stones, which stove in one of the pannels of the Palankeen, and then they knocked down, with bludgeons, the *Musalchee* and *Bearers*, who effected their escape with all practicable speed! Doctor McIntosh immediately jumped out, and the rascals retreated a little—but on observing that the Doctor kept his ground, they commenced pelting him with stones and large clods of clay, and exclaimed to each other, " let us kill him!" The Docter now withdrew, to a short distance, from the Palankeen, when the robbers rifled it of every thing it contained—clothes, dressing apparatus, &c.—and then made off in the direction of the hills in the neighbourhood.

We regret to hear that the poor *Musalchee* was so badly wounded that there exists no hope of his recovery.*

We think we can make a shrewd *guess* at the originator or planner of this atrocious outrage, and if we do not much mistake the true character of the said originator, he will in all probability, wait upon Mr. Commissioner Metcalf, —over whose mind, the Natives suppose—however fool ishly—he possesses wonderful influence—and volunteer *his* services for the *discovery* of the offenders. The Irishman who carried off the tongs, knew where to find them!!

Another daring occurrence took place subsequent to the one just mentioned, on the road to the Kootub, where an Elephant, on which four or five persons were mounted, was surrounded by a body of fifteen or twenty vagabonds, and attacked with *Lattees*: the animal sat down; and the riders were maltreated, and robbed of even all the clothes they had on!!

These daring acts, so near the Head Quarters of the Commissioner, do not argue much in favor of *vigilance activity* and *zeal*, compared with the state of things in poor William Fraser's time! *He* knew every bad character in each village—and nothing short of desperation ever induced the *Goojurs* to commit acts of daring atrocity, without the fear of *inevitable* detection and punishment!

The assemblage of Kuzzak Chiefs, who recently fled from Seekur and were driven out of the Fort of Ladsir, after a smart skirmish with a detachment of Major Forster's Shekawattee Horse, found shelter among their brethren of Jodepoor, where they occupied a position favorable for plundering the Kafilahs that pass that road from Palee towards Bhowanee and Delhi frontiers. A Kuttar, consisting of an hundred camels, being en route a few days ago, these Brigands made arrangements for plundering the same on their way towards Puttehpoor, and as the detachments of Beekaneer Contingents were recalled, on the return of the Maharajah from Gyajee, when Major Forster made over charge and control of the country with which he had been invested during the Rajah's absence, the frontier was left open, and afforded these Brigands a favorable opportunity of doing mischief: Major Forster, however, took the precaution of sending a strong escort with the Kafilah in question, which deterred the meditated attack upon them. being thus foiled, they, in returning to their haunts, set fire to some huts round Luchmunghur, and having found seven stray camels grazing carried them off, with whatever came in their way besides: intimation of their approach, however, was promptly sent off to the Rissallah of Shekawattee Horse at Bochee, 12 koss off, who, together with a few of the Seekur Contingents under Bigee Singh, immediately mounted and gave chase, and after a dour of forty koss, came up with the insurgents at Seransir, who had arrived some couple of hours before and had refreshed themselves, nevertheless the Rissaldar Zamen Allee, immediately formed up his party amounting to about ninety eight men, and charged the rebels, who were nearly three hundred strong, and after a short conflict, in which five of the enemy were killed and six wounded (among whom the three Chiefs, viz., Jewar Singh, Bheem Singh, and Doongjee were severely hurt) they fled, leaving behind all their recent plunder and dispersing into Jodepoor Illaqua, where the detachment of Shekawattee horse were unable to follow them from exhaustion after such severe work, and in a country where water was scarcely procurable for a single draught for man and horse; besides the camels and property carried off from Luchmunghur and now recovered, the enemy lost about twelve of their best horses, captured by the detachment with other booty; so that this will prove a lesson for some time to come; four men of the Shekawattee Rissallah have been wounded and two horses killed; among the Seekur Contingent, Bigee Singh is wounded, two men killed, and two others wounded. It is to be hoped that the British Government will interfere and prevent the Jodepoor Raja from thus affording open shelter to Kuzzaks, or, authorise the Jeypoor and Beaneer States to redress these insults themselves, which they would gladly do if permission were granted.

* He died on Saturday night last.—ED.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPOOR FREE PRESS.—[illegible]AY 25.

H. M. S. *Raleigh*. which arrived here on 20th inst., from Manilla the 21st ult., is we understand shortly about to proceed to China at the requisition of H. M. Chief Superintendent. The particular object of summoning a man-of war to China has not transpired—but we can scarcely doubt that something *important* renders her presence advisable in the waters of the " *Central Kingdom*." It cannot at least he for the sole purpose of giving a degree of *eclat* to his debut in the Provincial City that Captain Elliott is desirous of the presence of a ship of war.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FRIDAY APRIL 14.

AFFAIS OF CANADA.

Mr. ROEBUCK, on the House going into committee, said that if the present regulations were suffered to proceed, all hopes of arrangement with the Canadas were gone for ever; therefore he would propose, before the debate grew warm, a means of reconciliation. It was in the nature of things that colonies, sooner or later, would reject the yoke of the mother country; now he wanted to see Canada so ruled that she should not be anxious to throw herself into the arms of America—that she should not feel anger towards England. He would abolish the Legislative Council, and supply its place with " the Governor in Council," including the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and ten counsellors, chosen by the Governor; they were to revise bills sent from the Assembly, but with the Governor alone could rest their rejection or acceptance. This plan was like the constitution of other colonies. He would then have a general assembly of all the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward?s Island, composed of delegates chosen by the House of Assembly of each province, six delegates for a province, and their functions should be judicial and legislative. The Assembly should exist for four years. There would be a court like that of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, with power to try even the delinquent judges, if impeached; then there could be no objection to fixing their salaries. He said the speech of Lord J. Russell, as it contained a threat, would have more consideration from the Canadas than it merited, and they would prepare themselves for the attempt to bite, which might follow his snarling. Let him not be known as the friend of freedom in Europe and of tyranny in America. Let conciliation for once prevail, and the vanity of debate and personal distinctions sink before the magnitude of the interests at stake.

Lord STANLEY explained his former speech, in which he said he had been led inadvertently to speak with undue severity of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that government was anxious to take any course that promised to avert either the abandonment of the colony to the will of the House of Assembly, or the suspension of the constitution of 1791. It was in the fullest confidence that Lord Goderich had given up to the disposal of the representatives of the Canadian people, those revenues hitherto disposed of by the representatives of the crown in Canada—there was no specific provision for a civil list in that bill; the legislature trusted to the good faith of the House of Assembly. He would not irritate the members of the General Assembly by repealing this bill, which would be to charge them individually with bad faith; therefore he had rested the question on the broadest grounds. On the other hand, as the House of Assembly had treated the commmissioners sent out by Parliament as unauthorized strangers—(loud cries of " Hear, hear)—he did not think it would be dignified in the House to treat with Mr. Roebuck as the agent plenipotentiary of the House of Assembly. He, therefore, urged the House to refer to the resolutions. As to the threat of revolt, he believed the Canadians knew their own interests too well to attempt it; and he believed that the United States government would not venture a quarrel with Great Britain for advantages so untenable as the offered union of Canada. (Hear.) The government would

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

t consent to make the Legislative Council elective; but e honourable member's proposition to connect it with crown was worthy of consideration. (Hear) He also ed his plan of a counsel of twenty-four, called a joint mmittee, its duties, and the salaries of the judges. If ese matters were settled—if, indeed, a civil list were anted, the question of the land revenues would not be sisted on by government. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") might happen that when the House of Assembly re- ved the determination of the Parliament of the mother untry they would not be averse to a compromise, and it ight also happen that they would insist upon their ori- inal demand, and refuse to support the government. , however, they should take the latter course, the consequence would be that they would put an end to the constitutional act by which the Canadas were governed. The home government would not be responsible for the consequences that might arise. In proposing these reso- lutions he was not going further than he deemed necessary to preserve the connection between the colonies and the mother country. (Hear.) In reply to Lord Stanley, his lord- ship said that bills would be introduced to carry forward the resolutions that required that proceeding.

Mr. WARD admitted that, by the charter of 1791, the Canadians claimed the lands which they had won from the forests or desert, but he must say that they could have no claim whatever to land which was yet unoccupied. The honourable gentleman claimed those lands for the Canadians, but he (Mr. Ward) claimed those lands for the Parliament of Great Britain. In all else he agreed with Mr. Roebuck, and hoped that Spain and the colonies would be a warning to Britain.

Mr. ROBINSON denied that Mr. Roebuck spoke the feelings of the North American colonists; they were not a democratic people, although there was a strong faction on that side, The honourable member's suggestion was like that for reforming the House of Lords. It was a miserable tampering with the constitution, either at home or abroad. There was no instance on record of an equally rapid pros- perity with that achieved by the North American colonies of late years.

Mr. GROTE dissented from the resolutions. The noble lord knew the history of England. He must recollect that in the time of the Long Parliament Lord Strafford advised Charles not to call another Parliament, but to bring over the army from Ireland. "Your Majesty," said he, "has made trial of all legislative measures of conciliation. No- thing, therefore, now remains but to have recourse to arms, and you are justified in employing them." The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) for the first time since the reign of Charles made use of similar language. He protested against the resolutions because he was convinced that the conse- quence would be on the part of the mother country either a dishonourable retreat or recourse to more violent and forcible measures. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. STEWART complained of the resolusions, only thet they did not go far enough.

Mr. LEADER supported the suggested plan of Mr. Roe- buck, and remined Lord J. Russell that the Canadas were now situated as America was, and that all the Coer- cion Bills of Lord North were carried as these resolutions might be by large majorities, yet to what did they lead?

Mr. C. BULLER saw no objection to reforming the legislative Council. There was no aristocracy in Canada, and consequently no pabulum for such an assembly. One of the most distinguished members of the class of which the Howards and the Russells were here the representa- tives was an ironmonger—an individual eminent in ten penny nails; another was a substantial pig-merchant, eminent in sausages, and great in curing hams, (A laugh.) This being so, it did seem to him (Mr. C. Buller) that the Legislative Council might be altered without affecting the dignity or shaking the foundation of the House of Lords in this country. Upon his Majesty's ministers would rest all the awful responsibility of precipitate mea- sures; for they were, or ought to be, in full possession of the necessary details They were morally responsible for the present resolutions and their results; but he was glad that he was addressing himself to ministers who had a character to maintain in the country—who had already shown themselves amenable to the opinions of the peo- ple, and had the magnanimity, on more than one occasion, to retract their errors. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK replied—"When these resoluions should be received in Canda there would be meetings throughout the whole country, and a determination come to to esta- blish a non-intercourse system with this country. The standard of revolt would be raised, and in one day ten thousand American rifles would join the Canadians." And would the Radicals continue to support the noble lord after this display of tyranny to Canada? For his own part, he felt that the sooner they gave up the support of the government the better. (Cheers.) He did not mean to give up the government until they gave themselves up.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not fear either of those threats. (Cheers.) He did not fear any revolt in Canada, and his duty to his Sovereign would not permit him for one mo- ment to hesitate about proposing any measure which he thought would be for the advantage of the country, because of any fear of losing the support of the hon. gentleman or his party. (Cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL said it was not because he concurred in the views of the hon. and learned gentleman that he disap- proved in some degree of the resolutions before the House, but because he agreed with his noble friend near him (Lord Stanley,) that those resolutions might not be sufficiently effective. He should, however, vote for them, although he dissented from their sufficiency, because he thought that upon an occasion like this unanimity counterbalanc- ed any evils that might be expected to arise from the reso- lutions themselves. He contended that the hon. and learn- ed gentleman was no authority as representing the real feel- ings and opinions of the people of Canada, expressed through the Houses of Assembly. If the French Canadians were really anxious for separation, he would say "Ally yourselves to the United States, or prepare for your own de- fence;" but there was a British population in that country which had a right to look to British connection, and if these demands were conceded, upon what pretext could they refuse the application of the same principle to Upper Canada, New Brunswick, or any other of their colonies? (Hear, hear.) In his (Sir R. Peel's) opinion, there was nothing more calculated to bring high offices into con- tempt, or nothing more disgraceful to England, than that the judges and other persons in the employ of the King of England should be reduced to a state of poverty, and for the space of four years deprived of the emoluments to which they were justly entitled. (Hear.) He would, therefore, suspend and not repeal the Acts 1 and 2, W. IV. He voted for the resolutions because he thought Par- liament had a right to interpose its authority to provide payment for the King's servants in that colony. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK explained. The Canadians entertained a strong feeling of gratitude towards England, and there was every desire on their part to preserve the connection between the two countries.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought an elective legislative coun- as a bad form of government.

ommittee then divided—For the resolutions, 269; m, 46: majority, 223. Progress was report- e House resumed.

mbe's motion for copies of the surveys of possessions of the Archbishop of Can- fter a brief debate, in the course said that large fees had been nts, and he thought it pay his own secre- fended the arch- to inquire into the state of the metropolitan police offices. The Dub- lin Police Bill went through a committee, and the House adjourned.—*Atlas, April* 16.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals express the irritation of the peo- ple at the imputations of treachery and cowardice which the English papers have brought against Espartero and Saarsfield; the effect is to produce a coldness of feeling, if not a dislike, to the British.

Mendizabal having banished Lopez from office, that ex- minister has been parading the streets in a Basque cap and a long blue surtout, to the horror of the learned in costume. In the meanwhile Mendizabal had passed the ordeal of a distinct motion to inquire into his office as Minister of Fi- nance, and proposed a new scheme of raising money by a duty on English cotton goods to be imported into Spain.

A ballot took place in the Cortes on the 1st for the election of present and vice-president. M. Acuna was elected to the first post by 78 votes, the ex-minister Lopez having 40. Senor Heros was elected vice-president. Onis secretary.

On the 29th ult. the Cortes gave power to the minis- try to suffer the importation into Bilboa on fixed duties of a quantity of corn, flour, brandy, and wine.

It appears that Cabrera and his partizans still keep closed the communications between Valencia and the ca- pital. On the 29th he surprised at Salem a brigade of 1,000 infantry and 155 cavalry. He is repeating the ad- ventures of Go.nez.

On the night of the 1st an attempt was made at Barce- lona to set fire to the building in which the sittings of the municipality are held. The guard extinguished it. The incendiaries escaped. On the 4th a lurking agitation pre- vailed in the city. Money was wanted for the military expeditions in the principality.

Don Sebastian is fortifying Irun. The Christinos have in the meanwhile provisioned St. Sebastian, and Espar- tero has been ordered to send eight battalions to reinforce Evans. A fresh supply of ammunition from England had arrived there, and additional detachments of British mari- nes were daily expected. The cold was desperate. The 10th of June is looked forward to with some anxiety by the officers of the legion whose term of service ends on that day. Iribarren has finally superseded Saarsfield.

There are 619 general officers in the Spanish army.—*Atlas, April* 16.

RAILWAY COMPANY FRAUD.

The report of the select committee on the Deptford and Dover Company subscription list discloses a system of fraud which must tend greatly to shake all confidence in the different projected companies which are now before Parliament. It appears from the report in question, that the first estimate of the expense of the projected railway was 2,000,000*l.* and that *bona fide* subscriptions had been received, and deposits paid, to nearly the half of that sum; being the amount required by the standing orders of the House of Commons to be subscribed before a bill for the incorporation of the company can be introduced. The actual amount subscribed was, as nearly as can be col- lected, 970,000*l.* In order to make up the slight defi- ciency, various persons were persuaded by those interested in the undertaking, to sign the deed and the parliamen- tary contract as shareholders for large amounts, who had no interest in the undertaking, and no intention to become ultimately holders of shares, and who of course paid no deposit. Subsequently, however, it appeared that the ori- ginal estimate was far too low, and that, instead of two, the railway would reach very nearly three millions. Under these circumstances, instead of laying the matter before the shareholders, or waiting until further *bona fide* sub- scriptions could be obtained—which would have occasioned a delay of a twelvemonth in the passing of the act and the commencement of operations—the managers of the company resorted to various means for the purpose of procuring additional subscriptions from persons who might be induced to sign the deed on the understanding that they were never to be called upon for any deposit; but that if, at any future period, they chose to avail themselves of the privilege—that is, we presume, if the shares of the company should chance to be at a premium—they might be entitled to take up the shares for which they had no- minally subscribed. In this way signatures to the amount of about 200,000*l.* were procured—one gentleman, the secretary of another company, signing for 25,000*l.*, and the solicitor or agent of that company sighing also for 12,500*l.*, and several other persons for sums from 5 to 10,000*l.* This, however, was insufficient; 300,000*l.* remained to be procured, without which the measure must be delayed for another year. In this dilemma, the resources of private friendship being exhausted, the gentle- men who had been most active sent, not, indeed, to the highways and the hedges, but to the outskirts of the Stock Exchange, for persons who might for once assume the character of persons of capital, and undertake for thou- sands, when their whole property, according to the libe- ral estimate of one of the witnesses, could not amount to hundreds. But these gentlemen required something more than solicitation to induce them to relieve the company from the difficulty in which it found itself,—and accord- ly 5*s.* a piece was allowed by the parties concerned to any person who could be brought forwad to sign. Of this, however, 1*s.* per head appears to have been kept back as brokerage by the agents employed. In this manner the share list was filled, and the amount of subscriptions was raised from 970,000*l.*, upon which deposits had been ac- tually paid, to 1,590,150*l.* It remains to be seen in what manner the House of Commons will deal with the parties who have thus violated its regulations, and what precau- tions they will adopt against any similar evasion of their rules for the future.—*Globe, April* 28.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The last week has exhibited in the Upper House of Parliament one of the most notable displays we have ever seen. Lord Radnor, in moving the second reading of his bill for an enquiry into the state of university discipline, especially into the manner in which fellowships are be- stowed, and their duties performed, made some statements which, though not sufficiently strong, (from his inability to obtain the returns he wanted,) would yet have been strong enough to excite some degree of attention in any other place. Fellowships. he observed, were originally endowed for the education of poor scholars,—of those who could not pay for instruction; yet fellows do not teach the poor, and no man knows when they ever did. On the contrary, they teach the rich only, and in addition to their periodical share of the endowment, they take care to make the rich pay handsomely for their labour. Nay further: perhaps not one fourth of the fellows in either university are resident; they hold lucrative situations in far distant places,—one for instance, being attached to the embassy at Constantinople, another being a lieutenant- general in the army, while others are masters of well-en- dowed schools, or in holy orders.

To ordinary understandings it would seem that there is something in this state of things not exactly accordant with the intentions of the original founders. If, a plain Englishman would ask, the rich are instructed instead of the poor—if no poor youths at all are admitted to share in the benefit of this instruction, how can the statutes de- vised by those pious andl liberal men be said to be ful- filled? "Oh," replies the huge Bishop of Llandaff, "there, my Lord Radnor, you are quite in error: these colleges are not founded, these fellowships are not pro- vided, for the poor, but for all those who choose to at- tend, for the rich no less than the most necessitous." "Then," retorts the words *indigentes, inopes pauperes valde pauperes*, and if they do not mean *poor*, and very poor too, what on earth do they mean?" "You mis- translate!" replies the right reverend peer, whose college dignities, before he acquired his more recent preferments, fattened him to such a degree that he would outweigh one- half of the bench. "You mis-translate," replies he of the "fair round belly, with full capon lined."

The *indigentes* which the universities were to provide for were not that class contemplated by the noble earl. The word "indigentes" did not bear the same interpre- tation as the English word "indigent"—poor and desti- tute persons.

Of course the sage bishop—*once* a "fellow"—will not allow any one who has not been a "fellow" learning enough to translate the words. He is certainly right; for no one but a "fellow"—a "very fellow"—could have it on so happy a construction. *Indigentes—inopes—paupe- res—volde pauperes*—mean, acecording to this "fellow"—*all* who enter college, poor and rich, high and low. A bi- shop, certainly, should know more of a study which he *exclusively* follows—translation—than any body else. In this case the huge doctor is supported by the high autho- rity of the Duke of Wellington—a grave doctor, too!—who declared that his translation was the true one. On hearing these two sages—this Storious pair of doctors—Lord Brougham began to twist his trunk in a peculiar manner; and when he had an opportunity, he rose, trunk upmost, and began to play with him of Llandaff:—

The right reverend prelate (the Bishop of Llandaff) and the noble duke had taken one and the same objection—they had both stated that the preamble of the bill was incorrect in stating that these funds were originally intend- ed to provide for the poor and the indigent. This had long been a matter of great interest, and it was quite impos- sible to say that the question was not still iu a great degree unsettled. He thought it could hardly be laid down as a general rule that these foundations were not confined, or were not originally intended to be confined, to at least poor scholars merely, because the word "indigent" was susceptible of a construction that would disprove that of pauperism. How could the right reverend prelate, by the power of his ingenuity, or by the resources of his classical lore, translate the word *indigens* to signify a want of the means of obtaining a proper education for the station, or rather a higher station than the one which the party was entitled to hold? But even if the right reverend pre- late could thus translate the word *indigens*, standing alone how could he thus translate the words *pauper et indigens*, and still more when he added the intensive particle *valde pauper*? He would not say that this meant very poor, lest he should exaggerate; but it certainly meant some what poor, rather poor, or if the right reverend prelate wished it poorish. He however, did not think he exaggerated when he said that exceedingly poor was the literal meaning of the superlative of *pauper*. Lest, however, he should be thought to take any undue advantage, he would translate *pauper* to mean a somewhat poor man.

Never were capers so fantastic as those which the poor animal cut. The duke, who has more of the fox in his nature, seemed to enjoy it. He had, to be sure, Chan- cellor as he was, and doctor of Laws to boot, of renowned Oxenford (*qy.* Bullockford?), been led, he imputed, by the "fellow" beside him, into a false construction; but no matter; he would put a good countenance on the af- fair, and he should pass. A cap, though he, looks as well on the head of a fox as on the horns of a bullock, any day.

The expense of education at either of our universities is so great, that if a gentleman sends two or three sons to be educated there, his means must be ample indeed. He must be a careful parent who can escape with a less ex- penditure than 200*l.* per annum for each son—it is more frequently 300*l.* Now, let us put the case of a gentle- man who has two sons, yet only an income of 500*l.* per annum. He could wish both, perhaps, to be clergymen; yet he cannot afford even to send one of them to so expen- sive a place. Is this no hardship on a parent! Again, the son himself (many cases of this kind have *we* known) may have a strong desire for the church; but he is as much excluded from it as if he resided in another hemisphere. Has *he* no reason to complain? He may say, and his father may say, "If a college education might be obtained for 70*l.* or 80*l.* per annun—and it ought not to be more—it would be within our reach. A sacrifice it would be even in this case; still it would be one which in time might be remedied." But, 250*l.* or 300*l.* per annum!—why, if the parents retired to an Irish cabin, and subsisted on potatoes, they could not afford it. Many an inquisitive, many a noble-minded, many a learned young man, has, for this reason, been constrained to sacrifice himself by entering into some mean business.

This reader, was not always the case. There *was* a time when *any* poor scholar, when *any* aspirant for know- ledge, could obtain a learned education *for nothing at all*, and thereby an entrance either into the church or the law. It was for such students—for the *valde pauperes* chiefly—that colleges were founded, endowed, and provided with gratuitous teachers. Such *pauperes*, indeed, were not the *only*, but they were the most numerous students: they were, at least, in the proportion of *three* to *one*. They did not, indeed, receive their *board* gratuitously—for that they were allowed to *beg*—but their instruction was cer- tainly "without money and without price." The char- ters of several churchmen, many of our old historians, expressly mention this; and they mention, too, that every stranger who visited Oxford was expected to subscribe something for the subsistence of "poor scholars." The case, we may add, at this very day is precisely the same in most foreign universities—certainly in *all* of the Roman Catholic persuasion. This is known to every traveller, just as the former fact is known to every scholar. Yet the Archbishop of Canterbury did not blush to say that the providing of education "for poor and indigent per- sons" was "*not* the intention of the university founders." Nay, he went so far as to assert his belief that "the prac- tice in regard to poor and indigent persons is the same *now* as always has prevailed!" Shall we call this gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation? One or the other it *must* be, and we leave the reader to assign whichever he pleases.

On all hands it is allowed that the statutes are, in other respects, habitually violated. Some colleges *ought*, by the will of their founder, to have a certain number of fellows." Yet they have not half that number; so that the same man has often two fellowships. This is the case Trinity College, Cambridge. Again, all used to be resi- dent; yet probably three-fourths are not there. Again, the statutes of one college provide that if a "fellow" even succeeds to an income of 5*l.* annual value, he shall re- sign his college post and emoluments. Now, this was a wise practice, and in spite, of the bishops, it proves that both teachers and scholars were intended to be poor. How is this statue evaded? In this manner: it says when the income *in land* shall be 5*l.*, the fellowship shall be resigned, and very wisely does it say so; for when it was drawn up there were no *funds*, no *interest on money*: in fact, all such interest was stigmatized as *usury*, and con- demned by the canons of the church. Now, as there was no such thing as funded property, on money producing interest, what other property would remain save that of land? Well, if, as is often the case, "a fellow" succeeds to landed property worth hundreds or thousands a-year, he has only to *sell* it, and put the money in the funds. This is considered the most *honest* course; but there are a hundred other ways of evading the obligation. We may add that there are a hundred other ways in which the statutes are openly broken at both universities. Yet—mark this well reader!—every "fellow,"—on his ele- tion, *swears* to observe the statutes! Here, then, is perjury- open, unblushing as that which certain members of Par- liament (comprehending, we believe, one half of the num- ber) have so long been in the habit of practising.

"No," cries a bishop, "here there is no perjury. We must not look at the grammatical meaning of the words; we have only to ascertain what the founders *in- tended*. They intended to encourage *learning*; now, how can better encouragement be afforded than by giving a few hundreds per annum to learned men—for such are all the fellows?" The same mode of argument is follow- ed by the grave dignitary of Canterbury! This is plea- sant! That it is in no respect exaggerated, may be seen by any reader who will take the trouble to open the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last. This, observed one noble lord, looks very like *Jesuistry*. But good "Protestants" eschew every thing relating to *the beast*. To be sure there are dispensations *from the Crown* for non-observances, or rather direct violations of the sta- tutes. This too smells of *Popery*, especially if the King grant such dispensations as *head of the church*. And in what other character *does* he grant them? But this dis- pensing power from the obligation of oaths is quite "Pro- testant," and, therefore, has no manner of connection with *the beast*. Whoever exclaims at the same power a clergyman is empowered to hold a *second* living? The cases are precisely similar. In the Pope such a power is "destestable;" but in good William the Fourth, the great English pontiff, it is quite orthodox, quite Protes- tant.

So much for episcopal morality—episcopal purity—episcopal observance of oaths! Verily this is pleasant! What have we gained by exchanging the church of Rome for the church of England? We have exchanged *Popes*, —Gregory VI. for William IV. Nay, we have done more. We have exchanged a poor priesthood for a rich one; a humble, halfstarved church for a buxom, blithe, and portly one; an old, haggard dame, for a young, sprightly, dancing girl. The worst, however, is, that we have not only to maintain the wanton, but to pay the piper.—*Atlas, April* 16.

ATLAS.—APRIL 30.

One result, therefore, of Lord Melbourne's resolution to remain in office, and go on with the present House of Commons, will be to carry into effect all those minor bills, which, falling under the proscription of party feud, have been for so many sessions kept in abeyance. We shall, therefore, have the advantage of seeing those bills pass into law, and then we shall have more leisure, and at less expense of the public good, to contest inch, by inch the debateable ground of Ireland and the Church.

Of the minor bills there is, perhaps, scarcely one which has attracted to itself a larger share of attention, and which is looked forward to with more anxiety, than the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt Bill. It has lingered so long in the Lower House, and it has been so often lost in its passage through the Upper, in consequence of the sus- pension of parliamentary business arising from other causes, that the impatience of those who were interested in it has increased to such a height as to surround it with a character of importancewhich it certainly could not other- wise have possessed. A boon long delayed, says the old proverb, loses, half its value, but that is only in reference to the grace of the gift; in such cases as these, its value be- comes fictitiously enhanced by those disappointments that only provoke the eagerness of expectation. As we have on former occasions explained the provisions of this bill—which have, from time to time, undergone considerable alterations, and which must be still farther modified to meet the objections that have been made against some of its details—we need not enforce the ad- vantage which the country would finally derive from a measure which would certainly introduce a more secure system of credit into all domestic and our mercantile tran- sactions; but whatever may be the merits of the principle, or the evils that would inevitably be precipitated during the interval of transition from one system to another, it cannot be concealed that the opposition to the bill in the Upper House is strong, and, as far as we can judge from its indications, resolute. We believe that the bill will be thrown out by the Lords—notwithstanding the support which it has received from some of the leading members. It is well, however, that an opportunity is likely to arise for bringing the question to issue, for we shall then arrive at the grounds of opposition, which, we have no doubt, are, on some points, sustained by solid reasons and ample justification. Our own conviction is that imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished—but the step is serious, and it ought to be taken with such safeguards as the saga- city of experienced men may enable them to suggest.

TIMES.—APRIL 30.

"OUTRAGE ON THE AFRICAN COST.—A shocking out- rage was committed on the 28th December last by the na- tives of St. Clara, on the River Gabnoon, coast of Afri- ca. It appears tha these people, to the number of 120, embarked in five canoes, and in the midst of a heavy shower of rain boarded the *Vesta*, of Liverpool, lying off Joeker's-town. The boy who kept watch gave the alarm, but he was immediately disabled, and his wounds have since proved mortal. Captain Purcell, alarmed at the noise, came up upon deck, and he was instantly shot through the head. The assailants then proceeded to secure part of the crew; the remainder they compelled to assist them in conducting the vessed to Point Clara. Here they cast anchor, and began to plunder the vessel and help them- selves to rum. Some of the crew wished to be allowed to bury the body of their unfortunate captain, but this was refused, and they put a rope round his neck and towed him through the water to the shore. His body was after- wards thrown upon the beach, and none of the crew allow- ed to touch it. The particulars had been received from a Captain Cabrow, of Liverpool, who arrived in the River Gaboon on 5th January. The remainder of the crew had then been taken on shore as prisoners, but part of them had been subsequently given up, and were then on board the *Hopewell*, of Liverpool. Everything had been landed, and the vessel was anchored so closely up against the shore that her recapture without a very strong force was considered impossible. Her rudder was broken, and she was half full of water. Captain Cabrow was informed that she had had a quantity of specie on board, and that some of the crew had been seen with dollars. The mate of the *Vesta* died on board the *Hopewell*, on board which were also the carpenter and the wounded boy.

UNITED STATES.

The private correspondence of the *Chronicle* contains the following, dated March 1st:—

"The political *quidnuncs* of Washington give the fol- lowing list of Martin Van Buren's new cabinet, and from all the inquiries I can make I have every reason to believe it correct:—

Secretary of State.....	Mr. Forsyth
Secretary of War.....	Mr. Poinsett
Secretary of Treasury.....	Mr. Woodbury
Secretary of Navy.....	Mr. Dickerson
Postmaster-General.....	Mr. Kendall
Attorney-General.....	Mr. Butler.

The purlieus of the capital and the palace are thronged with office-hunters. It will be impossible for the new Pre- sident to satisfy one quarter of them. Improvement bills and appropriations for the army, navy, and fortifications are passing rapidly through both houses; but since my

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advices of the 8th no business of interest to British readers has taken place. It is said that General Jackson will retire to his seat, the Hermitage, at Tennessee, a few days after the inauguration of his friend Van Buren, which will be held on Saturday next.

"The navigation of the Delaware to Philadelphia, the Elk to Baltimore, and the Hudson to Poughkeepsie, is now open and nearly clear of ice. Commerce is all alive, and the money market well stocked and easy.

"A grand antiquarian discovery has been made in the far-west, that promises to provide abundant speculation for the learned of every civilised country. In the back and beautiful wilds of North America have been recently discovered the ruins of a large half buried city of the population of which nothing whatever is known. They were probably a race of men who have entirely passed away from the earth. Certainly the Indians of the present day and their forefathers never dwelt in cities. I have been much in the wild western regions myself, and have examined the mounds of Missouri and Illinois, and particularly that singular structure, "Monk's Mound," all of which bear evidence of having been constructed by a totally different and more civilised people than any of the (so-called) aboriginal tribes. But here is a city the discovered parts of which are built with brick. By whom built and by whom peopled I leave to the learned in archæology, merely remarking that some of the Indian tribes have traditions of another race of men having once lived in North America. The first accounts of this discovery appeared about two months since, but they were vague and unsatisfactory, and were not generally believed. Yesterday, however, I received an account from a friend, with a copy of the *Chicago* (Michigan) newspaper, in which there is a drawing of the citadel, and some descriptive particulars, by N. F. Hver, Esq., a respectable surveyor. The editor states, in effect, that the diagram is prepared from actual survey by that gentleman. These ruins form a new and prominent attraction among the many the west affords, and illustrate and confirm some of the strange theories and opinions of scholars in relation to the early character of the western territory. Will the mysteries of its population ever be unveiled? Of a truth the far-west is rich in wonders, and, in all probability this is only the first in a train of discoveries for future record and admiration. These ruins are situated in the township of Jefferson, west of Milwauckie, on the west side of the west branch of little Rock River, about 42 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and longitude 12 deg. 30 min. (about) west of Washington. The Indians call this city Aztalan, but why is not stated. This ancient metropolis of a by-gone world has left traces of being some miles in extent. Although no *Jonathan Oldbuck*, I am aware that the discovery possesses a deep interest for the archæological and learned world.

"The very spirit of the gnomes has seized upon nearly half the legislatures of the states of North America. Gems, metals, and other hidden treasures of the mine, glitter before the prophetic fancies of senators and law-givers, and the earth receives a double value in their estimation from the supposed riches which it everywhere conceals. Accordingly, we find the different governments engaged in appointing surveyors for the purpose of obtaining geological and mineralogical surveys of their territories. In Pennsylvania and New York these pursuits are followed up with peculiar ardour, and the labours of the scientific have resulted in inexhaustible discoveries of coal-beds, iron, lead, etc. The same remarks will also apply to Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, with their veins of gold. The subterranean riches of Tennessee, Alabama, and the immense wealth in lead and iron of Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana are also exposed; and even Little Deleware and far-off Michigan—that land of the lakes—have granted large sums for scientific surveys. The effect of all this will be to open new sources of wealth and industry; and I predict that within a few years America will become a great exporting country in the articles of lead and iron, as well as anthracite and bituminous Coal. The only thing wanted is labour. The giant arms of the steam-engines already perform wonders here. but it will not be until population increases, and labour becomes available at half its present price, that America will be able to compete with Europe in these matters. She is, however, making rapid strides; and it has been a remarkable feature in the winter's meetings of state legislatures that geological and mineralogical surveys have been appointed and encouraged with unwonted munificence and liberality. In this, as in all other enterprises of a national character, the American by-word of "go ahead" may be very appropriately adopted as a motto. I cannot help recommending the British iron-masters who supply America with rail-road and other iron to make hay while the sun shines; for most assuredly every possible effort is being made in this country to do without importing that valuable article from other nations.

"Respecting the war in Florida, one account states that Oceola had declared, in a 'talk' with other chiefs, that the Indians will 'lay down their bones in battle under the oaks of their fathers, and go to the land of the Great Spirit, rather than be driven from their forests, lakes, rivers, and hunting-grounds, into a country beyond the father of rivers (Mississipi), where there are no deer, no fish, and no birds.'

"Congress has decided upon a negative which has been censured by a majority of the citizens of all the middle states. I mean with reference to the navy appropriations. In these estimates the sum of 400,000 dollars was required to complete the ship *Pennsylvanian*. She was commenced many years ago, is now on the stocks, and, if ever finished, will be the largest ship of war in the world. The sum asked for was a mere trifle when the prosperous state of the revenue is considered; and the worst part of the business is that she is in so forward a state that the timbers will inevitably rot away if she be not exposed to the action of light and air. Immense sums have already been expended on her, and she would have been launched in June but for the miserable parsimony of a small majority in the legislature. The money spent in building her will in all probability be thrown away. The opposers of the grant contended that the fitting out of sloops would be a more serviceable measure." —*Galignani's Messenger, April* 12.

ON THE WANT OF A CODE OF MARITIME LAWS.

At the last session of the Central Criminal Court, Richard Edwards and John Woolcock, the master and mate of a merchant vessel, were tried and sentenced to transportation for life, for the manslaughter of a lad of the name of Nance, on the high seas. This offence, which is, in all its details, utterly a disgrace to a civilized nation, was perpetrated by a system of prolonged and brutal persecution, nothing inferior, in the severity of any of its repeated acts of violence, to the ancient punishment of keel-hauling, with this addition, that after the towline, the tricing-line, and the handspike had done their work, the victim was seized up in the weather rigging to dry, and required to give a test of his endurance by singing a song. It must be supposed that the lad had done something monstrously amiss,—had been guilty of some terrible act of mutiny. or breach of discipline,—to induce so cruel a punishment, the fatal consequence of which is called a manslaughter, No.—poor fellow; he had but *spilled a pint of coffee*,—Will any one that reads this sad tale say that the Mercantile Marine of this country needs no laws to govern it? Members of the House of Commons cannot, surely, with the reports of such enormities as those of Edwards and Woolcock still ringing in their ears, hesitate to entertain the subject as one of national importance.

It appears that Captain Edwards, and his mate, are both under twenty-one years of age. Could the owner find no more experienced men of certified service and character to fill these offices.? This is the natural question that arises upon a review of the case. Yes, we say, if he had been so disposed. Then the criminals were placed in their responsible situations by the influence of interest or connexion? To be sure—the owner had a right to entrust his ship to whom he thought fit; it was his property; but the lives of the crew were not his property, he had no right to peril them by the election of a person to represent his interest, who was unqualified by his professional inefficiency, or his intemperance, to have charge of theirs. He had no right?—yes, the law allows it. The crew have no voice in this, nor should they; but the law should speak for them. Again; we have a person in charge of a ship, with authority—an undefined one—to correct his crew, if necessary for the safety of his trust, himself being deficient in discretion, forbearance, and humanity, the possession of which were so essentially necessary to qualify his holding authority at all.

It was thus in the case of Edwards and Woolcock. They indeed, received characters for humanity, upon the better proof of their lacking it; but could any investigation, worthy the name of one, have preceded their several appointments? Were any testimonies given of their discretion and judgement? Certainly not—the owners never contemplated it as probable that their captain would construe debility to be mutiny, or "spilling coffee" to be a dangerous breach of discipline; the owners never suspected that their captain considered moderate correction to be knocking men down with tail-blocks, or tricing apprentices up, head downards to the gaft. The captains undoubtedly understood that their crews were to obey them; and in default, that they were to inforce obedience. Who can wonder at the results;

How different every thing is in the Navy—every thing is understood there. By a late regulation, a young gentleman may not be sent to the mast-head; yet in a merchant ship an English boy may be beaten—towed overboard—tied up by the heels—any thing, so the punishment be short of death—but then it's *manslaughter*" Such acts would no longer be heard of, were the law to investigate the character of masters—define for them the precise meaning of "*moderate correction*,"—determine what amount of it they may inflict to restrain the irregularities of a crew—and instruct that crew in what they are to be obedient.

The Recorder, in passing sentence upon Edwards and his mate, remarked with much force—"I have thought it right to call you up apart from the other prisoners, upon whom I have just pronounced the same sentence which I am about to pass upon you, becasuse it is of importance that it should be known to those *who have the command of ships, that under the colour of discipline, they are not to inflict unnecessary. wanton, and unlawful punishment upon those under their control*, when distant from the shores of their own country, friendless and unprotected; and that rash and improper chastisement ought not—must not be resorted to." We would that every master of an English ship had been within hearing of this humane and upright judge.—*Cornish Herald.*

EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

From Seville to Madrid, a distance of about three hundred and sixty miles, there is not a city, town, or village, which does not wear the aspect of desolation. Many of them, indeed, are complete ruins. Cordova, once illustrated by the names of Seneca and Lucan, and said to possess in the times of the Moors a million of inhabitants, has scarcely one good shop remaining. As for trade, commerce or manufactures, not a trace of them remains, as compared with its former prosperity. The same may be said of the other principal towns met with in this line of road through the country. You enter any one of them—the streets appear as if the wretched pavement had just been dislocated by an earthquake. You inquire for public schools—the phrase is scarcely intelligible to the inhabitants. You ask for an asylum for the poor—the voices of a crowd of paupers, tell you too plainly that no such institution exists. You pass on to one of the churches on Sunday, expecting to find a congregation with books in their hands—the house of worship is not half filled, nor does one out of twenty know how to read. You proceed to the barrack—a corresponding scene presents itself to your view; a set of men as fine as any in the world you will, no doubt, find there, but scarcely two of them are dressed alike; the whole, indeed, presenting a most unsoldierly appearance. You look for a manufactory, where some branch of national industry might be profitably cultivated, and the numbers of children and idlers who perambulate the streets, or sit in the highways, might be employed; but in no instance have I been able to observe any such symptoms of regeneration. Over this melancholy scene of indolence and misery the elergyman or the alcalde is seen presiding at some door, surrounded by the barber, the tailor, the shoemaker, and other important personages of the place, smoking their cigars in the sunshine, and patiently waiting the improvement of Spain, or the triumph of Don Carlos. Turn into the country, and a scene equally dreary awaits your observations. Not in fifty miles, perhaps, will you meet the dwelling of a cottager. Nowhere, indeed, is to be seen the comfortable home of the peasant, with its small but well cultivated garden and flowers, but unerring emblem of national peace and prosperity. Afraid to dwell alone, the peasantry are collected into wretched villages, afar from the fields which they cultivate, and in which they have little or no interest. To so fearful a state has a succession of wars brought the country, that I have not unfrequently seen the ploughman proceed to the field with his musket slung over his shoulder, and the sword suspended from the olive while the labourer was pruning its branches.—*Letter in the Morn. Chron.*

DR. SPRYS MODERN INDIA.

In the eastern part of the province of Bengal, the grand depot for taming and rearing the Company's elephants has been established. The pursuit of the wild elephants in that region has brought our countrymen in India acquainted with a race of cannibals that are hardly to be distinguished from the monkeys with which they herd. The account Dr. Spry gives of them is so strange that, were it not strongly authenticated, we should be almost disposed to question its correctness. These people are called Kookees; they are low in stature, with set features and muscular limbs, and are remarkably obese.

They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves, and build their villages on the boughs of the forest trees. They do not appear to have any settled abiding place, but wander in herds from one wilderness to another. When a site favourable to their purpose has been found, the whole community immediately set to work to collect bamboos and branches of trees, which are afterwards fashioned into platforms, and placed across the lofty boughs of the different trees. On this foundation the rude grass superstructure is raised which forms the hut. When these sheds are completed, and every family provided with a habitation, the women and children are taken into their aërial abodes. The men then lop off all the branches within reach of the ground, and having constructed for themselves a rough ladder of bamboos, they ascend the trees by means of this rude staircase, drawing it up after them to prevent the intrusion of strangers, and a necessary precaution against the encroachments of their four-footed companions of the forest. In this manner they repose, floating in the branches and cradled by the wind, partaking more of the savage ferocity of brutes than the milder charities of man.

On one occasion they caught an European while he was off his guard, and devoured him while his blood was yet warm. Many attempts have been made to sudue and civilize these monsters, but in vain. One of their head men was won over, and employed at the elephant depôt, but his old habits could not be so easily vanquished, and he was detected in the commission of a murder, for which he was executed by the civil authorities. Our readers will be astonished to learn, that this race of savages are living within 150 miles of Calcutta, the metropolis of British India, and that their existence even is scarcely known by the people who are not in authority. The existence of cannibals in India has been only recently established, it being generally believed that they were wholly extinct; now, however, it is settled beyond all dispute, that the Kookees, who infest the blue mountains of Chittagong, and the Goands, inhabiting the hill forests of Nagpore, both feed upon human flesh. The subject demands the serious attention of the government, who, amidst all the reforms they appear so well disposed to carry with a vigorous hand in India, can hardly discover a worthier field for the exercise of a humane policy, than the reclamation of these barbarious tribes. The idol of Juggernaut is deserted, and the revenue which, to our dishonour, we attempted to draw from that disgraceful superstition, has dwindled into insignificance. Why should we suffer a still darker disgrace to remain unchecked in a land over which we maintain sovereign authority?

MISCELLANEA.

POLAND NO MORE.—By the ukase of the Czar, dated March 7. 1837, banishing the title "Waiwode" and palatinate, and substituting the term "government" for the divisions of Poland, the last blow at the liberty of that country is struck, and Poland becomes for ever a province of the Russian empire.—*Atlas, April* 16.

Accounts from Vienna state that the greatest activity prevails in the construction of the great northern rail-road bearing the name of the Emperor Ferdinand. At each of the two points of departure, Vienne and Brunn, from two to three thousand workmen are daily employed. There is every prospect of the line being soon terminated. It is expected that a line will soon be formed between Augsburgh and Munich.—*Galignanis Messenger May* 3,

A letter of the 23d ult. from Oran, says:—More bustle and activity reigns here than has ever been witnessed; 40 vessels are arrived with troops *matériel*, horses, etc. The army will proceed direct to Tlemecen, and thence to Tafna. The Jew, Ben Durand, who has been here since the 18th, announces that 400 oxen are expected very shortly. The work of demolition of the camp of Tafna is commenced; we shall now lose this key of the province. This afflicting news is just arrived by the *Castor*, in which the Commandant of the engineers is come passenger, doubtless in order not to be present at the destruction of that important establishment. The transport of the materials to Oran will be attended with great difficulty and expense. The expeditionary division will encamp before Tafna whilst the works are being demolished. The abandonment of this place, so easy to revictual, will soon be regretted. Those who have built houses there will be ruined." *Ibid.*

Comparative safety of Steam Vessels or Sailing Vessels.—The great advantage in point of safety vessels navigated by steam possess over sailing vessels is perhaps, sufficiently evinced by the diminished premium at which insurance can be effected on them, being about one-third less than on sailing vessels for similar risks. The last autumn and winter, however, afford a striking proof of this advantage. The immense loss of life and property of the shipwreck of sailing vessels has been such as to call the attention of the legislature to the subject, while, notwithstanding the very large proportion of the carrying trade now conducted by steam vessels, and that they are generally employed in the most dangerous branch of navigation—the coasting trade, it is a remarkable circumstance that, during the period alluded to which had been so disastrous to sailing vessels not one steam vessel has been wrecked—*Morning Herald.*

In consequence of the fatal termination of a duel that took place last year, between Mr. Prestat, now a sub-Lieutenant in one of the regiments in 'Africa, and a M. Hans, both at that time in the Polytechnic School, and in which the latter was killed, the mother of Mr. Hans, a widow, brought an action against his adversary, for a compensation for her loss. The case was heard yesterday, before the tribunal de Premiere Instance, and Lieut. Prestat was adjudged by the Court to pay the widow an annuity of 800 francs, for her life.—*Galignani', Messengers, May* 3,

THE LAW OF KISSING.—Caroline Newton was yesterday indicted at the Middlesex Sessions, for assaulting Thomas Saverland, and *biting off his nose*. The complainant, whose face bore incontestible evidence of the severe injury, stated that on the day after Christmas-day he was in a tap-room where defendant and her sister were. The sister laughingly observed that she had left her young man down at Birmingham, and had promised him no man should kiss her while absent. Complainant regarded this observationa as a challenge, especially as it being holiday time, and kissed her. She took it in good part as a joke, but defendant became angry. Complainant told her if she was angry he would kiss her also, and tried to do it; a scuffle ensued, and they both fell to the ground. After they got up, defendant followed and struck at him. He again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she amputated a large portion of that feature, which must be admitted to combine much of the ornamental with the useful in the "human face divine." The cannibal, a fat middle-aged woman, treated the matter with great levity, and said he had no business to attempt to kiss her in a public house—they were not such kind of folk. She had a husband to kiss her, a much handsomer man than defendant ever was—even before he lost his nose.—The Jury without hesitation acquitted her.—The Chairman told the prosecutor he was sorry for the loss of his nose; but if he would play with cats, he must except to be scratched.—*Chronicle, April* 28.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 5:—"Mr. Bell, the merchant and supercargo of the *Vixen*, has again set out on a visit to his friends the Circassians. He is understood to have taken with him presents to a considerable amount and value for the chiefs. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiations, he is determined to keep up, even at his personal risk, his intercourse with them. Mr. Bell, accompanied by several Circassians, took his departure in the *Trebizonda* steamer on the 1st inst."—*Chronicle, May* 4.

It is rumoured that Mrs. Nisbett, is to be the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre.—*Herald, May* 4.

We give it as a report that there is some likelihood that the commission issued against Madame Vestris will not be worked out, and that steps will be taken before the Lord Chancellor to supersede it.—*Globe, May* 4.

The report of the House of Commons, upon the number of visitors to the British Museum, just published, shows the advantage of its being open in the holidays. "Lord Stanley writes, 23,985 visited the Museum on Easter Monday every thing was regular and quiet, and no injury done" The above number is greater than that of the visitors during the whole month of April in former years.—*Falmouth Packet April* 15.

In consequence of the death of Lady De L'Isle, the eldest daughter of the King, which took place on Monday night at Kensington, the levee and drawing-room and all court festivities have been suspended. Her ladyship married in 1825 Sir Philip Charles Sidney, created Lord De L'Isle and Dudley in 1835, and has left several children.—*Ibid.*

Workmen have commenced clearing the sand from the Amsterdam, a Dutch East Indiaman, stranded on the coast of Hastings. The crew mutinied, having, it is said, the plague on board, and ran the vessel aground on Sunday morning, in 1749, during very fine weather. She was a ship of 997 tons, 151 feet long, and 30 feet across the beam, and had a general cargo of cutlery, glass and china, with 10 tons of copper, and a considerable quantity of quicksilver, and it is added, some two or three cases of specie; it mounted 14 guns. An old man, now 97 years of age, remembers the circumstance, and his testimony is highly interesting in a geological point of view as it shows that the vessel was run into the midst of a muddy ground, covered, he says, with sedges and reeds and this circumstance, in immediate connexion with the submarine forest extending along this part of the coast, gives some good data from which we may judge of the encroachments of the sea in a stated period.—*Ibid.*

WHISKERS.—The officers of the 5th Regiment recently embarked at Malta for the Ionian Islands, are reported on the sick list from sore throats, occasioned by shaving off the large whiskers and beards which they had of late indulged in, contrary to the regulations of the army.—*Ibid.*

At the Surrey Sessions Mr. Gaselee, the barrister defended two prisoners charged with stealing malt at Kingston. The prisoners had instructed their counsel that they had a good defence and could prove their innocence, and Mr. Gaselee appeared, by his cross-examination, to think so too, till an unlucky witness deposed to finding the property in the elder prisoner's possession. Somewhat startled, the counsel leaned over to the dock, and in a whisper, audible to the rest of the bar, inquired of the prisoner what answer he could give to that? "I'll guv ye more money," said the boor. "Tut man," replied the learned gentleman, "you have given money enough; you have behaved very handsome. What shall I say to the jury to account for your possession of the property?" "I'll guv ye two sovereigns," said the man drily. "Nonsense! speak, or you'll be convicted; how will you account to the jury for having the malt?" "Tell them you had it," was the laconic reply. It is needless to say the court was convulsed with laughter.—*Ibid.*

THE USE OF ANTS.—We passed some Arabs who were sitting naked on the ground with their habiliments spread out beside them. 'What does this mean?' I inquired. I was told that their garments were purposely spread upon ant's hillocks; and that the ants, after devouring all the vermin which they find on the clothes, retire from them well satisfied into their nests.—*Campbell's Letters.*

THE WIFE OF A MAN OF FASHION.—She is not the confident of his secret thoughts, the soother of his troubles, or the sweetener of his hearth. No! she is an eligible person to share his dignities, and help to sustain them. She wears his family jewels, sits at the head of his table, gives him an heir to his honours, is polite and courteous to him and his friends,—and he is satisfied Whether *she* is, or is not, he never panses to inquire. Nay, more, he would treat any indication of discontent as proof of a very unreasonable *exigeance*. What does she, what can she, require? Had she not a brilliant position? This is the first essential in the catalogue of necessaries for happiness, in the estimation of the world in general, and of the male part of it in particular. Yet who, with a sensitive heart or elevated mind, ever attained felicity in it, unaided by the domestic affections? As well might it be supposed, that, because a woman is sparkling in diamonds of an inestimable price, she is happy. The brilliant position, like glitter of the diamonds, is only seen by others; the owner beholds not the lustre, though she is conscious of the weight.—*Lady Blessington.*

A FOOTMAN'S RESIGNATION.—Mr. Whiffers said he certainly could have wished to have continued to hold the appointment which he had just resigned. The uniform was extremely rich and expensive, their females of the family were most agreeable, and the duties of the situation was not, he was bound to say, too heavy; the principal service that was required of him, being that he should look out of the hall window as much as possible, in company with another gentle, who had also resigned. He could have wished to have spared that company the painful and disgusting detail on which he was about to enter, but as the explanation had been demanded of him, he had no alternative but to state, boldly and distinctly, that he had been required to eat cold meat!—It is impossible to conceive the disgust which this avowal awakened in the bosom of the hearers. Loud cries of "Shame," mingled with groans and hisses prevailed for a quarter of an hour at least.—*Account of a Servant's Soiree in the Pickwick Papers.*

Prince Polignac and his lady proceed to Prague, it is understood, upon the invitation of the Duke and Dutchess of Angouleme, who have earnestly pressed them to take up their residence in future with the family. Of the Prince's former fellow-prisoners, not a syllable is ever heard.—*Falmouth Packet, Apr*, 8.

CANADA.—Advices received from Canada mention that agents were to be deputed to proceed to England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the purpose of disabusing the mother countries of reports which have been circulated tending to depreciate the soil, climate, &c., of the colony: and also to contradict the reports which have been circulated stating that Canada is on the eve of a revolution, and the consequent separation from this country. The condition of the settlers is represented as being highly favourable; and the sales of land by the Canada company for the last year were rather above 90,000 acres,—*Ibid.*

IRELAND.—The General Association met on Tuesday, M. Dillon Bellew, Esq. in the chair, when Mr. O'Connell moved that it be referred to the committee to make arrangements through which congratulatory addresses to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria upon her arrival at the age of eighteen, should emanate from the Irish people. Tremendous applause followed the proposition: and Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to pass a high eulogium upon the character and conduct of her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent, an illustrious lady, against whom the most corrupt and villanous press in the world had vainly attempted to direct the shaft of calumny. The motion was carried by acclamation.—*Ibid.*

Eight ladies were nominated as Guardians for the parish of Trowbridge, for the ensuing year, but through an informality the list was rejected by the Overseers.—*Ibid.*

Information having been received that a desperate gang of coiners were in the habit of manufacturing and disposing of counterfeit coin at a house situate in St. Andrew's lane, Westminster, yesterday morning Duke and Hall, officers of Hatton Garden, accompanied by Sergeant Ashton, proceeded thither, well armed, for the purpose of capturing the parties. On their arrival they forced open the door, and rushed up stairs to the first-floor, where they made an attempt to burst open the door, which was strongly barricaded, but they found it impossible to do so; and at length Sergeant Ashton burst through a panel, and put his head through the aperture. He found the door bolted and strapped, and a four-post bedstead placed against it, whilst a desperate-looking fellow held the bedstead with all his strength. There were two athletic fellows and a female in the aparment; and on a kind of dresser a numerous quantity of counterfeit crown pieces, shillings, and six pences, all newly made, were piled up. Three pi[illegible] were on a large fire, containing liquid metal, and [illegible] quantity of Queen's metal, pewter, and mould[illegible] sorts, were in the room, and one of the fellows [illegible] counterfeit coin by handsfull and threw the[illegible] kins until the whole were melted, and th[illegible] on the plaster of Paris moulds a[illegible] putting the officers at defian[illegible] perate effort, succeeded [illegible] curing the whole o[illegible]

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